

NORTHERN TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1883.

AS THE Ohio Republican nominations are made, it is time for the enthusiastic Democrat, John G. Thompson, to telegraph that the Democrats have overwhelmingly carried Ohio and have half the Democratic press glorify it, and get up ratification meetings as though it were true.

DAVID A. WELLS, a lesser light, who burns for free trade said at Detroit: "God has been very bountiful to this land." Nothing could be more true, and while it is proper at all times to recognize God as the source of all national success, we should not forget that He uses means that He has implanted within every nation, the love of life and the law of self defense, and that protection is simply obeying His law that teaches us to take care of ourselves that we may help others. How marvellous the prosperity of our country under protection. How suicidal and shameful the mad ravings of free trade that would lock the treasures God has placed in American mines and industries, and strike down with one cruel blow the prosperity of 52,000,000 of people.

WHAT free trade wants is a champion of the type of Henry Clay—impassioned, popular, one who can command the ear, and, as much as the subject will allow, fire the imaginations of the people.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The above is an honest statement, and admits that there is no distinguished, able advocate to champion the free trade assassin that seeks to slay our industries, murder our prosperity, and rob the poor of bread, clothing and homes, reducing them to utter destitution. The statement also implies that it requires almost superhuman powers of "impassioned, popular" eloquence that will "fire" the "imaginations" of the people to impart respectability or success to this shrieking assassin with blood-red hands. There is no such power at command, and free trade that can only succeed by working upon the "imaginations of the people" will fail with intelligence and judgment.

SHEARMAN at the free trade failure at Detroit, in answer to the question what would be the result if manufactures were let down "hurriedly," thus replied: "It (the abolition of the tariff) would be telegraphed over to Europe and the PRICES WOULD ADVANCE MORE RAPIDLY IN EUROPE the next day than they would decline here, and we should not see any panic, and no immediate reduction of prices."

This admits and teaches just what protection claims, that free trade will not benefit the consumer in a reduction of prices in the United States, but will greatly enhance the price of foreign manufactured articles. American factories will be closed, and we shall have to pay foreign manufacturers higher prices than we now pay for goods. Free trade works for Europe, and against us, all the time, and this man Shearman along with the other free traders, would shear America for the sole benefit of foreigners.

SPEAKING of the Detroit free trade conference under the head of "American dynamite at Detroit" the Inter Ocean says:

The fact that the free traders hold a separate convention by themselves will, we trust, help to reveal their real weakness. By hiding themselves in the Democratic party, and claiming a large section of the Republican party, they have exercised an influence to which they were not, numerically or intellectually, entitled. Now that, like the woman suffragists, the National Prohibitionists, the Anti-Secret Society party, and the "Christian Cynosures," they meet by themselves, they are not very formidable. The present movement indicates that free trade is a woolly elephant that does not expect to get under the Democratic tent, and must hereafter travel in a side show, along with the hairy woman, the very fat man, and the negress with two heads. The price of admission will be reduced, but the proceeds will be divided among a small number, and the expenses will be less.

The conference was announced with trumpets to be something wonderful. It was wonderful in its limited brain power. Wells, Perry, Shearman & Co. would attract no attention in any great national gathering, are not entitled to, and do not receive the attention and respect accorded to profound thinkers. The affair at Detroit was wonderful in its signal failure to accomplish anything in favor of the free trade lunacy, it was still-born, and did not receive the breath of life. The Democratic party will not rejoice over it, glorify it, or even endorse it. The fact is that free trade is so thoroughly at war with every true interest of the United States that it will fail to secure advocacy and approval from any considerable number of earnest, honest thinkers.

THE NEWS.

Secretary of War Lincoln was in Chicago the first of the week.

The Madison, Wis., fish hatchery has 10,000,000 wall-eyed pike's eggs.

There are 18,000,000 Catholics in Spain and 40,000 magnificent churches.

In Strobeck, Germany, chess forms a regular course of study in the schools.

Last Saturday Jay Eye See, a five-year-old, made a record of 2:16 3/4, at Cleveland.

Secretary Lincoln as a presidential candidate, is growing in favor in New England.

In a recent speech the Prince of Wales said London now had about 5,000,000 inhabitants.

Moody the preacher, is going to spend the summer among his schools, at home, in Northfield, Mass.

It does rather stir up the bile of a college president to speak of him as running a dude factory.

Judge Folk, of Brownsville, Tenn., has invented a spiral windmill, which will run street and railway cars.

A frightful rainstorm doing great damage visited Council Bluffs, Iowa, Friday, night of last week.

Mormon missionaries are successfully gaining converts in North Carolina, among the ignorant classes.

It makes no difference with Esrom Morse, of Bucksport, Me., whether you spell his name backwards or forwards.

Roscoe Conkling is defending oleomargarine manufacturers in the United States Circuit court at Kansas City, Mo.

Sixteen thousand rejected models of unpatentable inventions were sold at the patent office Friday or last week, for \$762.

Massachusetts authorities last Sunday stopped the running of trains on the Housatonic railroad for a violation of the state Sunday laws.

The Boston Herald tells its Democratic brethren that they will stultify themselves if they fail to take a fighting position against protection.

The Illinois senate refuses to confirm five of the Governor's nominees for Chicago justices because they are all the associates of thieves and gamblers.

The state geologist of Pennsylvania tells them to make the most of the oil they have, as there is none in the state outside of the territory already worked.

The Lord Chief Justice and a party of prominent members of the English bar, who are to make a tour of the United States, will leave London about Aug. 15.

One of the front pews of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was occupied Sunday by Ah Yang Ming, the new Chinese Consul, accompanied by members of his suite.

The only surviving granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, Mrs. Mickelham, is in Washington, destitute and aged, and charitable contributions for her benefit are in course of collection.

There was such a falling off in the Peter-pence contributions for the Pope in Brooklyn, N. Y., last Sunday, owing to his recent Irish circular, that the Bishop of Brooklyn refuses to publish the figures.

Henry Ward Beecher's seventieth birthday will occur on June 24, and it is suggested that some public recognition of it be made by the city of Brooklyn, in which he has lived thirty-six years.

There is a great movement of cattle from Mexico into Texas. During March and April the Custom House at Laredo passed \$300,000 worth of cattle and horses, and the figures for May promise to be larger still.

The largest sailing vessel ever constructed is the four masted steel ship Pinafore, which was built at Glasgow last year, is 340 feet long 43 feet beam, and 24 feet hold, and she sailed from Liverpool to San Francisco in 113 days.

A Massachusetts Yankee has invented a patented whistle-tree which can be easily detached from a carriage or wagon in case the horses run away, and it is said it acts admirably, the horses becoming separated instantly from the wagon.

The Peha of Persia has become a howling maniac, and the question of succession is under discussion in his realm. His oldest son had a peasant woman for a mother, and this is against his claim; but he is exceedingly popular, and this may win the prize.

In looking up his ancestral forces, the present Czar finds one barbarian, four idiots, one epileptic, several mistresses, and about a dozen drunkards. In this pure channel the blue blood of the Romanoffs came down to the present autocrat of all the Russians.

Henry Ward Beecher says disreputable papers sell because people buy them, and that if people refused to buy them, nobody would be disreputable enough to print them. Hence he argues that those who buy the papers, and tell how the infamous matter in those sheets shock them, are as guilty as those who print them.

In a speech before the Kentucky Republican convention the other day, Lewis Clark, the "George Harris" of Uncle Tom's Cabin, likened the Republican party to a bushel of good beans with some bad ones among them, and the Democratic party to a bushel of bad beans with some good ones among them, and asked out of which bushel would his colored brethren make their soup.

Carrie Fenn, a young woman of New Haven, recovered from a spinal disease some time since, but was unable to recall the names of familiar objects, or to play the simplest music, though she had been a skillful organist. Having still her love for music, she has been relearning the notes and practicing the scales. Suddenly, the other afternoon, while drumming clumsily at the piano, like any beginner, her musical memory returned, and she astonished and delighted her family by playing her most difficult pieces.

A Farmer's Lament Over the Difficulty of Hiring Labor.

One of the most difficult problems to be solved by the American farmer of to-day, is the one which relates to hired help. The question is not altogether as to the expense, but the difficulty of getting good help. The cost has deterred many of those who cultivate small farms from hiring at all. They prefer to do what they are able themselves, and let the rest go. They thus save the increase of cares to the wife, which hired help bring to the household. But those who make this decision and perform the labors of the farm alone often work at a disadvantage, as there are many kinds of work which can be more economically done by two or three men. The same can be said also concerning the economical use of the necessary teams of the farm, as often teams must of necessity be kept idle, when, if there was a right proportion of manual labor employed, the team would be earning something at such times. There are instances which the writer has known, where there were several stout healthy sons, who, during their minority, aided their father in such a manner as to save altogether the need of hired men. In one case a farmer so blessed, for several years enjoyed great prosperity, his sons being smart, active and industrious. But when they became of age and either left the farm or demanded wages the increased expense of running the farm in consequence of hired men's wages, led to the financial embarrassment of the farmer.

The introduction of farm machinery has done very much to assist the farmer in his labors, but the use of machinery on the farm calls for more horses, which must be fed, must have new harnesses, new carriages and sleighs of costly and frail styles, fast driving and fast drivers, lost time, money and character, until the questions may properly be asked, whether agricultural machinery is of any benefit to the farmer? A short time since good likely young men could be employed on the farm for from twelve dollars to fourteen dollars per month in summer, who most likely taught the district school in the winter, and were ready to go on to the farm in the summer. To-day, the professions, mechanical, manufacturing or mercantile employments, offer greater attractions with more ample remuneration to the skillful laborer and the farmer is robbed of all educated help and has left him the unskilled and the unskilful as the only alternative. The scarcity of good farm help has become universal in this country, and the question arises as to the farmer's ability to compete with the manufacturer or mechanic for the better class of laborers. It is the common opinion that he can not; that the profits derived from the cultivation of the soil will not warrant the payment of the wages necessary to retain upon the farm the educated, or perhaps more properly styled the intelligent young men so much desired in manufacturing and mechanical establishments.

For the past few years the demand for an increase of wages has come with each season, while the prices for farm crops do not warrant such an increase. It has been suggested that a less number of acres will be grown of those crops which require the greater amount of labor, the coming season. Such a course may be a judicious one, more brain work, more study as to the best paying crops, with the most economical manner of cultivation, may result in saving heavy bills for labor, as well as much of the anxiety which the management of hired help entails. It is not so easy for the farmer to hire his work done by the piece as much manufacturing work can be. We occasionally hear of some persons contracting for the culture of such special crops as tobacco or onions by the acre, pound or bushel. But it is not so easy to contract for the harvesting of grains or gathering of the hay crop and expect that all will be done in just the nick of time, in the best weather and order. He who would drive his work instead of have the work drive him, and avoid loss and waste by crops being overripe, must beforehand see that he has sufficient help engaged for emergencies. The saying of "Poor Richard" was a true one—

"He who by the p.ow would thrive, Himself must either hold or drive."

Yet help that will not work excepting when under the eye of the farmer, is cheap help indeed. It is not only impossible but unwise for the farmer to always guide the plow with his own hands. It is not only necessary but profitable for him to have some days of relaxation and rest from toil, some days of study and observation of the methods of others. At such times, if at no other, help that can be trusted is the cheapest.

We believe that the class of help that have families are in the long run most reliable. It is impossible for a hired man who has the habit of being "out o' nights" to give satisfaction to his employer. If he will rob himself of sleep he will rob his employer of that physical strength and humor which belong to him. It is for this reason that I think that married men are the most reliable, because their nights are usually spent at home. For them dwellings should be provided so conveniently located that the employee can assist about the chores, have the care of the teams, which will create in him an interest in their welfare. An opportunity should be given to each person and their families to grow vegetables for home consumption, as well as small fruits and flowers, and still farther, to cultivate a taste for books and other refining things which tend to make things pleasant.—John M. Smith, in *Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

The Plaster Puzzle.

I have known instances where plaster sown on clover in irregular streaks showed its effect as far as one could see the field; where an application of two hundred pounds per acre no doubt made a gain of one ton of hay per acre. On other fields and other soils twice that quantity had no perceptible effect and it apparently was thrown away. No one can forecast results by looking at the soil, or by any other means; practical test is the one and only way. I have sometimes sown early in spring on clover, and then again when the plants were four or five inches high, and though it is a dirty job, I prefer to have the work done in the dewy morning. Apply at the rate of about two hundred pounds per acre, and if all at once put it on broadcast by hand, or by plaster-sower, about the time the plants begin to cover the ground, and leave plots here and there all over the field without any, and one year will tell plainly whether it will pay on your soil.

For corn it should be put on the hills when the plants are two or three inches high. Take it in a bag over one shoulder, or in a pail on the left arm, and with a little practice you can pick up with the thumb and fingers the right quantity for a hill, and by timing step and motion of hand you soon get to go as fast as you can walk. Some take two rows and take sufficient in the hand for two hills, throwing to the right and left as they pass along. Try this in the same way as recommended for clover, and one season will tell very clearly whether or not plaster will pay on that kind of soil—though this fact should be borne in mind, that plaster has much more and a much better effect in some seasons than in others. In a season quite dry, with frequent and light showers, plaster has always given me the best results.

But the fact should be remembered, that plaster is in no sense a manure, and in and of itself has little or no value as plant-food. Just how it helps we can not say, and yet the fact is indisputable that on certain plants on certain soils it does exert a wonderful influence, especially on clover, peas, potatoes and sometimes corn. Since, however, it is not a manure, but a stimulant, any increase of crop by its use only so much more and so much faster impoverishes our land, and unless we follow such a system of farming that we put back in real plant-food as much greater amount than ordinary as we remove in the increased crop, we shall find that we are none the richer for using plaster, but have only drawn our deposit from the bank so much the sooner. But by so farming that we use the increased crop of clover or other plants to feed the more stock and to make the more manure, then the application of plaster will be one of the means to profit.—J. S. Woodward, in *N. Y. Tribune.*

Summer Management of Pigs.

Every farmer should make the best use of his resources. Grass is a cheap food for pigs, and a most healthy and profitable diet. Much of the profit on pigs must come from a proper use of grass as summer food. Some have expressed very grave doubts whether pigs can be fed at a profit in pen all their lives, but we do not think there is any doubt about it. For, if the best feeding will not pay for the food given pigs, then they must be considered unprofitable animals—a position wholly untenable, as it has been abundantly proved that the pig is the best utilizer of food on the farm. We fully believe in the use of grass for pigs; and, if obliged to keep pigs constantly in pen, would carry the grass to them, purely as a matter of health, but better health will make better thrift. We know that pigs will pay a profit when every pound of food from the first to the last day of their lives is charged at the market price. But this requires full feeding, with due regard to every precaution for health.

If these doubters mean that the pig can not be fed, at a profit, wholly upon concentrated food, we shall not dispute the conclusion. But it is not difficult to give pigs the benefit of grass or other green food in pen.

We fully believe in the economy of pasture for pigs in summer, and that every one who feeds a considerable number of pigs should always provide pasture for them. Pasture may furnish a large part of their food, and furnish it cheaply; but grass should not be the exclusive food, for, in that case, the growth will be slow, although a healthy growth. Much valuable time is lost by feeding pigs sparingly in summer, for this should be the most rapidly-growing season; and if they only half grow through this most favorable season, and the other half is put on in the cold season with grain, the profit is largely if not entirely lost. One-half or one-third of the grain fed to pigs upon pasture that is required to produce the winter growth, would add quite as much.

It should be remembered that the grass will give the food of support, besides some food of production, and the grain added will go wholly to production or profit. Whereas, if this extra growth is delayed till winter, it will take as much extra food to keep up animal heat without growth as it would to have produced the extra growth in warm weather.

It is therefore, quite evident that pigs should be pushed rapidly forward in summer, when everything is favorable for the most rapid and healthy growth.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

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